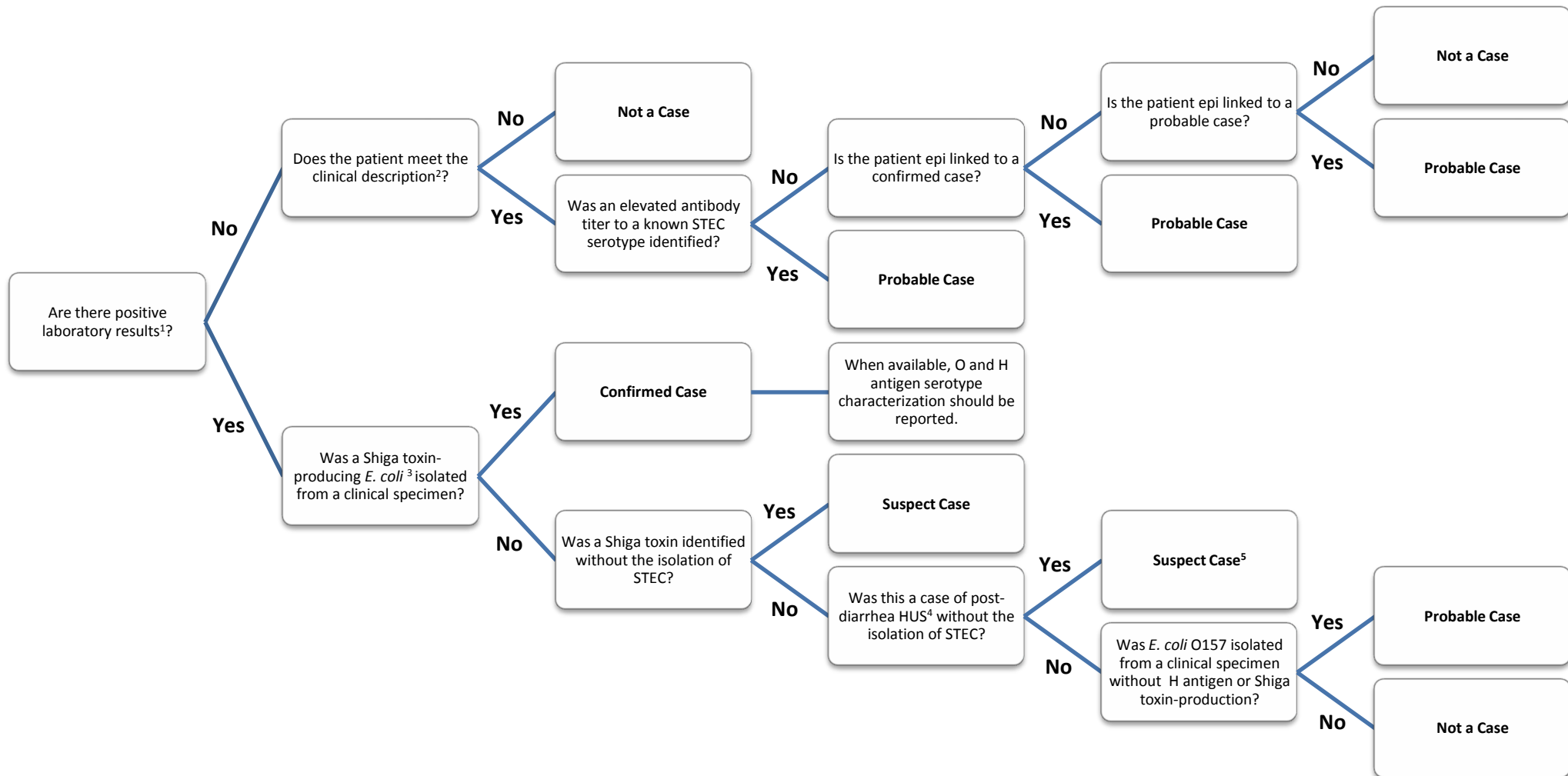


STEC Case Classification Flow Chart

December 2013 – based on the 2014 CSTE Case Definition



Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC)

- ¹ **Laboratory Results:** Both asymptomatic infections and infections at sites other than the gastrointestinal tract, if laboratory confirmed, are considered confirmed cases that should be reported. Indiana laboratories are required to submit all *E. coli* O157:H7, Shiga toxin-producing, and sorbitol-negative *E. coli* isolates to the ISDH Lab within 5 business days of isolation.
- ² **Clinical Description:** An infection of variable severity characterized by diarrhea (often bloody) and abdominal cramps. Illness may be complicated by Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS). Asymptomatic infections also may occur, and the organism may rarely cause extraintestinal infections.
- ³ **Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli*:** *E. coli* O157 isolates that produce the H7 antigen may be assumed to be Shiga toxin-producing. For all other *E. coli* isolates, Shiga toxin production or the presence of Shiga toxin genes must be determined to be considered STEC.
- ⁴ **HUS:** Note, some clinicians still use the term thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP) for adults with post-diarrhea HUS.
- ⁵ **Suspect Case:** See the HUS case definition before classifying as a suspect case under these criteria. If this is an HUS case, ensure that two case investigations (one for STEC and one for HUS) are closed appropriately for the patient.